



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A NEW GENUS OF MYXOMYCETES?

THOMAS H. MACBRIDE

(WITH PLATE 36, CONTAINING 7 FIGURES)

This following description and accompanying figures are submitted to mycologists partly for the sake of eliciting information. The author has had the material for some years but has been unable in any way, either through the literature at hand or through correspondence, to secure light as to its relationships.

The specimens look like those of a slime-mould, but the spores have so far refused to grow. If a slime-mould, the species is referable to the family Dianemeae and is akin to those in which the capillitial threads pass from side to side of the fructification, attached at each end.

The entire structure is set forth more or less diagrammatically in the accompanying plate, the drawings for which are by Miss Irma Uhde.

Schenella gen. nov.

Fructification aethalioid, depressed, flat, covered by a fragile but continuous crust: capillitium of simple threads twisted together to form vertical columns passing from the hypothallus to the outer peridium as if supporting it, but closely arranged; spores abundant, between the columns.

Schenella simplex sp. nov.

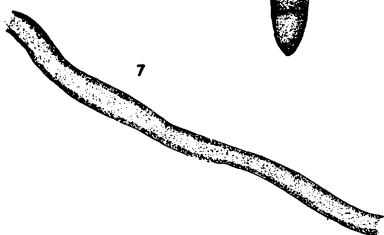
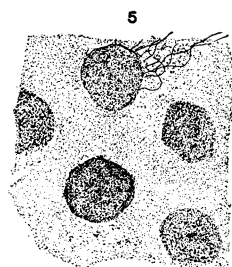
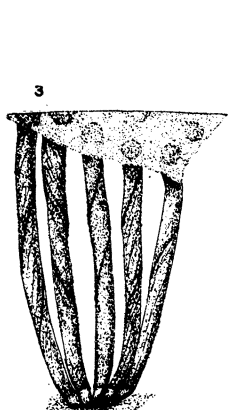
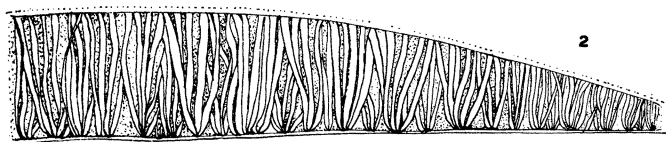
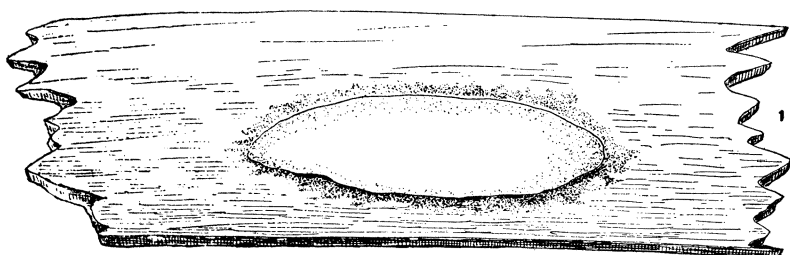
Fructification white, oval, about 2×4 cm. in extent and about 3 mm. thick: capillitium abundant, dark-brown, exposed by the breaking up of the crust-like peridium, and, when this is removed, having the appearance of a colony of *Stemonitis*, each column being made up of a number of smooth, tubular, unsegmented threads twisted together so as to form a cord, and, in some instances, covered in whole or in part by a delicate common sheath: spores spherical, smooth, $5-6\mu$.

Type collected in August, 1903, on a decaying pine log in the Yosemite Valley, California, *T. H. Macbride*.

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 36

1. A single plant. $\times 5$.
2. Section showing the columns of the capillitium supporting the peridium.
3. A small portion of the peridium with the supporting capillitial columns,
more highly magnified.
4. A single column showing the component threads. $\times 30$.
5. A portion of the peridium. $\times 40$.
6. A spore. $\times 5000$.
7. A portion of one of the component threads. $\times 3000$.



SCHENELLA SIMPLEX MACBRIDE